The Question GOV.

Has been asked, with certain ultimate advertising purposes in the reply,

"Where Does it Most Pro it to Buy?"

The inquiry is usually put forward with the intent of indicating the "advertiser" as the only genuine solution of the problem, based on extravagant advertising assertions of "vastness," "extraordinary facilities," etc. Some recent advertising on this line would seem to us vague and not largely convincing, the less so in that experience has not borne out the claim. The trade generally are in position to correctly gauge the opportunities we offer, and will not find in any market lower quotations, more liberal terms, or proportionately better stocks than may be had with

MURPHY, HIBBEN &

Importers, Jobbers,

Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

104 in the bill for the current year.

great seeming increase is accounted

by the fact that the appropriations for

the current fiscal year were inadequate

and the urgent deficiency bill recently passed carried a large additional appro-

oriation for the army for the current year.

The bill includes an appropriation of \$450,-

50 for cable and telegraph lines to connect

foreign commerce to-day decided by a vote

of 8 to 5 to report a Pacific cable bill along

the lines of the Sherman bill, defeating

by 5 to 8 the Corliss proposition for a gov-

ernment ownership. The vote does not

as drawn, but only to the general idea

which it contains-private ownership, with a government subsidy for twenty years.

The bill authorizes the postmaster gen-

eral to contract with an American cable

company for the payment by the United

States of not to exceed \$400,000 per year

for twenty years for the transmission of

government messages from the Pacific

coast to Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hong-

Kong and such points in Japan as the con-

tractor, with the approval of the govern-

Patents were issued to Indianians to-day

as follows: Nathaniel H. Bledsoe, Ft.

Wayne, burner; Charles Dhe and L. Houze,

Hartford City, convex glass plates; Albert

Fearnaught, Indianapolis, match box; John

T. Friend, Ft. Wayne, burglar alarm;

Howard Hughes, Brazil, car coupling for

mines; John H. and C. C. King, Mont-

pelier, wrench; John F. Lewis, Oxford

attachment for pneumatic straw stacker;

Oliver H. Michael, Marion, composition

matter for repairing tires; Flavius Moss

Russellville, apparatus for making fruit

butter; Frank O'Neill, Cicero, machine for

manufacturing glassware; Hiram N

An order was issued to-day by Second

Assistant Postmaster General Shallenber-

ger providing that no bid submitted under

an advertisement hereafter issued for car-

rying the mails on a star route or on a

screen wagon route shall be considered, un-

less the bidder resides or agrees to reside

on or contiguous to the route on which the

service is to be performed, and give his

personal supervision to the performance

Representative Ball, of Texas, to-day in-

troduced in the House a resolution provid-

ing for appointment of a special commit-

belong to any one political party, to whom

shall be submitted all resolutions, bills

or amendements relating to trusts or

monopolies and the regulation or suppres-

a general bill for that purpose.

nent noble families in Japan.

sion thereof, with instructions to bring in

A telegram has been received at the Japa-

nese legation to the effect that on the 11th

ness, the Crown Prince, to Princess Sadako,

the fourth daughter of Prince Kujo, was

officially announced. Prince Kujo is the

head of one of the oldest and most promi-

WAR ON BUCKET SHOPS.

Boards of Trade Trying to Perfect a

Plan of Campaign.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.-Members of a dozen

boards of trade and commercial exchanges

met at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day

for the purpose of discussing what they

call existing evils and seeking some

remedy. The delegates say the bucket-

ness of merchants on 'Change, and agree

some stringent measures should be adopted.

represented are: Chicago Board of Trade,

Detroit Board of Trade, Kansas City

Board of Trade, New York Produce Ex-

change, Peoria Board of Trade, Indian-

apolis Board of Trade, Cincinnati Chamber

of Commerce, New York Consolidated Ex-

change, Toledo Produce Exchnage, Pitts-

burg Stock Exchange, Duluth Board of

Trade, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce,

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Minne

WAS A BUNCO GAME.

Confession of the Press Agent of Mil-

ler's 520 Per Cent. Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-Cecil Leslie,

"press agent" and employe of the Miller

520-per cent. swindle, has made a long con-

fession to the Evening World. Briefly epi-

tomized, Leslie says: "The Franklin syn-

dicate was a colossal bunco game. Some

of the men interested in the concern were

formerly managers of Lyons & Co. and

the E. S. Dean Company, in this cary,

which were run on similar lines. Miller must have gathered at least \$1,000,000 out

General Miles Lays a Cornerstone.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.-Maj. Gen

Nelson A. Miles to-day laid the corner-

stone of the tower and gateway to be erect-

ed at the dormitories of the University of

Pennsylvania in honor of the university men who served in the war against Spain.

Trustees of the institution, officers of the

army and navy, thousands of students and invited guests were present. General Miles made an eloquent address.

of the scheme, probably more.'

apolis Chamber of Commerce.

Sheck, Greenwood, fly exit for screens.

ment of Japan, may select.

Useful Articles for Invalids. Reclining and Rolling Chairs for parlor and street, Carrying Chairs, Wheeled Couches, Food Sterilizers and Desiccators, Feeding and Spit Cups, Electric Belts, Insoles and Batteries.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

the military posts in Alaska with head-quarters at St. Michael's and \$100,000 for military bridges and roads in Alaska.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE WITHOUT GROUNDS FOR PROTEST.

Former Has No Treaty with Nicaragua and, Therefore, Cannot Object to American Control.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Referring to a statement in the London Standard that Belgium and France would unite in a protest against American control of the with Nicaragua, Mr. Correa, the minister from Nicaragua, said to-day: "The statement is manifestly in error so far as it refers to Belgium, as I cannot recall that Nicaragua has ever made a treaty with Belgium in reference to the canal. The only treaties which have been made concerning the canal are those with Costa Rica, Spain, France, Great Britain and these treaties do not refer to any share in constructing the canal or any control way or highway of commerce for the vessels of those nations. As there is no proposition to restrict this usage on equal terms to the commerce of all nations there hardly seems to be any ground for suggesting a

Mr. Correa said that the treaty between France and Nicaragua was negotiated in Washington in 1859 between the French and Nicaraguan ministers stationed here, and its article referring to the canal is as

"Article 27. The republic of Nicaragua by the present treaty grants to France and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the territory of this republic by all natural or artificial routes or means of communication on land or sea which exist to-day or may hereafter exist or be constructed under authority of the republic of Nicaragua, to be enjoyed or used in the same manner and on the same terms by both parties and their subjects and citizens, reectively. The republic of Nicaragua, owever, reserves its full and entire right of sovereignty over the said routes, and in general the republic of Nicaragua binds tself to grant France and French subjects the same rights and privileges in every respect as to the transit and the price of transit, as well as all other rights, privileges or advantages whatsover relatively to the passage or employment of troops or relatively to any subject what ever which are to-day or may be hereafter granted or given to be enjoyed by the most favored nation

Nicaragua made a treaty with Great Britain in 1860 with an article similar to the foregoing in the treaty with France. The treaty which Nicaragua made with Spain contains the following:

"Article 13. In case the projected intercceanic communication by the territory of Dicaragua should be accomplished, wholly or in part, whether by means of canals, shop is the greatest detriment to the busiby railways or by these or other means combined, the Spanish flag and merchan-dise, as well as the subjects of her Catholic Majesty, shall enjoy on the transit the Uniform plans for trading and commissame advantages and exemptions as are granted to the most favored nations.'

These treaties are still in force, but Minister Correa points out that they give no basis for protest so far as any share in constructing or controlling the canal is concerned but are confined by their terms leaders believed that federal legislation to the right of transit through the canal whenever it is constructed

The only subject discussed at the Cabiwas stated the President is in search of a Southern man as a member of the comnot decided to whom the place will be offered. While the President would like W. H. Morehouse, Toleuo, chairman; colto appoint Senator Lindsay, he thinks he lateral subjects, C. L. Raymond, Chicago, would be of greater service in the Senate, and it seems altogether probable he will

select some one not at present in Congress. of these committees. The organizations Mr. Macrum, ex-consul to Pretoria, today completed the settlement of his accounts with the State Department. He must now make a final settlement with the treasury, although this does not require his attendance in Washington.

The House committee on military affairs to-day completed the army appropriation bill. It carries \$111,700,364, against \$80,080,-

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL DAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

tucky Until the Goebel Election Law Is Repealed.

HOPES AND PRAYS FOR PEACE

Says He Daily Receives Threatening Letters and that Troops Are Needed to Protect Life and Property.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.-Morgan E. Gable, editor of the Pittsburg Times (Rep.), who has for the past two weeks been at Frankfort, Ky., studying the political situation, to-night telegraphs the Times the first authorized and complete statement Gov. W. S. Taylor has made of his position since Senator Goebel was shot. In the statement, after reciting the causes that led up to the peculiar situation in Kentucky, the Governor justifies his course in the capital with troops to prevent bloodshed. He says, further:

myself, but to the people of Kentucky, to the Forty-first street side of the hotel, unretain the position that I now hold until | der the open window of his room, which divested of it as provided by law and the

duty to retain a sufficient number of these | nightshirt, trousers and vest. There was preservers of the peace at this time, bebecause of the threats made by the press and by hundreds of people who read these commit the committee to the Sherman bill

"I receive almost daily incendiary letters threatening that my life shall be taken, and that the public buildings shall be destroyed by dynamite. It would be sheer folly, in view of these things, for me to expose my life and the public property by withdrawal of the militia.

"I predict that quiet will not come again to our people until this badge of slavery (the present election law) is removed. Kentuckians are by instinct and nature lovers of liberty, and nothing chafes them so much as to know that they are deprived of privileges that belong to them. My hope and prayer are that the dark cloud that now enshrouds us may soon be dispelled and peace and quiet return, and that the people be given back their liberties. When this is done I shall remain in full content-

DEMOCRATS NOT HARMONIOUS.

Indications that Their Legislature Will Return to Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.-The first sign of a break in the Democratic lines was noticeable to-day. It came in the shape of a resolution offered by Senator Triplett, providing that on adjournment Thursday the Legislature name Frankfort as its next meeting place. While no action on the resolution was taken to-day it is believed to foreshadow a return of the Democratic legislators to the State capital soon, possibly by the end of the week. This action will probably be taken when a report is received from the committee sent to Frankfort on conditions as to the presence about the Capitol of militia or armed men and as to the advisability of resuming sessions at the usual meeting place. This is rendered more likely as the defection occurred in the Senate, where the Democrats have a bare working quorum. With the resumption of legislative business at Frankfort in prospect and the transfer to the courts of the claims of the

rival governors, as seems likely to brought about within a few days, lieved normal political conditions may be restored in the State in two or three weeks. That much time at least will be required to secure the adjudication of the issues between the parties. If the federal courts decide they have jurisdiction it will take

An order was entered to-day by Judge Field authorizing Sheriff Bell to execute | Stringham, aged ninety, died to-day. the writ of delivery taken out by Col. John H. Whallen to secure the \$4,500 contained in box 559 of the Louisville Trust Company. This is the money Senator Harrell charged was offered to him by Whal-

len as a bribe.

"No Question About His Fate Ultimately," a General Belief.

TAYLOR A MARKED MAN.

Frankfort Special to New York Sun. sions were also talked over. Almost every It was the Governor's intention at first to delegate was warmly in favor of some keep two or three hundred men here to preaction against the bucket shop. There were vent any possibility of an outbreak but on differences of opinion, however, regarding Sunday he told General Collier that he did the nature of that action. Some of the not think he should do even that, and he should be passed. There is also a diverwill take the chances of assassination withgence of opinion on the question of a uniout any military protection at all. With the form commission rate. Some delegates idea of finding out what these chances are, offered a plan of adopting an accredited list of brokers who are soliciting business | the Sun reporter to-day asked the question in other cities and giving the power to off hand of twelve or fifteen men, all of Three committees were appointed which word is used down here. Several of them will report to the convention to-morrow. were lawyers. One was a military man. All committees are: Bucket shops and bucket shopping, uniform commission rule, out one was a Democrat. One of the lawyers was met at a church. He said: "Oh, I don't know. I think the feeling is chairman. Each organization reported that we'd rather have him punished by law at the convention is represented on each than to shoot him, but there's a feeling, too, that the law is more or less uncertain.'

> asked the reporter. "Well," said the lawyer, "there are two or three ways he can be reached in connection with the shooting of Senator Goebel, for he must have known about that in advance. If we can't get the proof necessary to prosecute in this line why we have got him sure on a charge of treason." The reader must bear in mind that this lawyer is one of the best known in this part of Kentucky, and practises before the Court of Appeals. Finally he said: "He's a marked man anyway, and there is no question about his fate ultimately.' "Won't this feeling of assassination die

"How is he going to be reached by law?"

out as soon as the Democrats get possesson?" asked the reporter. "Killing, you mean," corrected the lawyer. "No it wont. It is deep set, and it won't. Taylor is a marked man." Another lawyer said:

"My personal opinion is that his life is ot worth two cents. Nothing may be done for a while. It may not happen for some time, but he'll be picked sooner or later.' The military man said: "There is no question, but they are after him, and it's my opinion they will get him, and it won't be a long time before

i is done either." These opinions are samples. The purport of all the others is the same. Not one of that Governor Taylor had a chance for his life. But for the comfort of Governor Taylor it may be said here that marked men don't always die young in Kentucky, and while there is a heap of shooting with guns, the proportion of shooting with mouths is a great deal bigger.

Another Quiet Day at Frankfort. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13.-Another day of extreme quiet passed here, there be-day to Tampa. Low-rate round trip tick- and never did haul down the flag to any ets now on sale.

from either side. The eyes of the leaders on both sides are in Cincinnati where Judge Taft, of the Federal Court, will render a decision to-morrow on the question whether the federal courts have jurisdiction in the contest cases and little else is talked of

The lower house of the Republican Legislature adopted a resolution returning its thanks to the Ohio League of Republican Clubs for sympathy and encouragement extended to Governor Taylor in the present crisis. Thirty-two members were present, less than a quorum, and no other ousiness was done. The Republicans of the Senate met with

six senators present and adjourned without doing anything.

Taylor's Requisition Honored. of Governor Taylor as chief executive of

Kentucky was recognized here to-day by the officials of the Federal Court when they surrendered Porter Fletcher, charged with a serious crime, to Sheriff Samuel Mitchell, of Kentucky, upon the requisition of Governor Taylor. The sheriff and his prisoner started for Frankfort to-night.

EITHER JUMPED OR FELL FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.

Was Suffering from Rheumatism -Possibly Out of His Mind.

Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen N. Y., was found dead outside the Grand adjourning the Legislature and investing Union Hotel in this city to-day. He had either fallen or jumped from a fourth story window of the hotel. The body of Mr. "It seems clearly my duty, not only to | Chickering was found on the sidewalk of was on the fourth floor, by a milkman who was driving through the street at 5 a. m "The militia canot possibly endanger the | Evidently it had been lying there for some life of any one, but will protect the inter- time as the clothing was saturated with a bad gash in the right side of the head Mr. Chickering had been in the hotel all day yesterday. He had complained considerably of rheumatism, but nothing irrational in his actions had been observed by those at the hotel.

The speculation about the manner death led to the conjecture that Mr Chickering may have been seized by a of temporary insanity from the pain the rheumatism and have jumped out o the window in the night, or that he had of the window and clambered over the fire escape. The body will be taken to Copenhagen for burial.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Albany says that Mr. Chickering's friends there have been aware that for some time he was afflicted with melancholia, following a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Charles A. Chickering was born at Har risburg, Lewis county, New York, on Nov 26, 1843. He was educated in the commo schools and at the Lowville academy, at which institution he was for a time teacher. He was a school commissioner o Lewis county from 1865 to 1875; member of assembly in 1879, 1880 and 1881. He was elected clerk of the assembly in 1884 and re-elected in the years from and including 1885 to 1890. He had been chairman of the Republican county committee of Lewis county, secretary of the Republican State committee and also a member of the executive committee of that body. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and reelected three times.

Action of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Members of Congress were greatly shocked at the news of Representative Chickering's violent from Mrs. Chickering for fear the shock would prove too great, and arrangements were made for her to go to New York. Mr Chickering was one of the well known and universally esteemed men in the House He was last seen here when the vote on the financial bill was taken. He insisted on coming on crutches in order to record his vote for the bill.

The members of the New York delegation held a meeting as soon as they were apprised of his death and appropriate resoutions were drafte. for presentation to the The dead member's desk was draped and wreathed in flowers when the House met at noon. The resolutions were adopted and then at 12:25 p. m. as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Other Deaths.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.-H. H Wells, Military Governor of Virginia in the reconstruction period, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James T. Walker, in Palmyra, last evening, after a long illness. He was born in Rochester in 1823. OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 13. - Ex-Mayor was one of the city's wealthiest men. He was formerly treasurer of New York State and once editor of the Buffalo Courier. NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- Carver B. Cline, a well-known theatrical manager, formerly

DENVER, Col., Feb. 13.-Rev. Lewis Biander, pastor of St. Joseph's Church of this city, died to-day. He formerly occupled pulpits in Chicago and New Orleans. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Mary Keith Shaw, wife of A. D. Shaw, com-mander-in-chief of the G. A. R., died last

SOP FOR SILVER.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ssue so great an amount of currency as visions of the pending bill would be to place in the hands of the banks the credit of the Lewis and Clark county grand jury, the entire people and the power in times of Mr. Neill declared that it was colored in the hands of the banks the credit of financial pressure and financial stringency | throughout. He gave an instance in which absolutely to bankrupt thousands of people by calling in loans in the regular conduct of their banking business. "This bill places | in the Clark contest. "I said," he conin the hands of the national banks the control of the bonded debt of the country,' said Mr. Jones. "Whenever the banks see fit they can reduce the gold reserve below the limit and force an issuance of bonds, and the process can go on indefinitely." Mr. Jones spoke with bitter sarcasm of the financial dependence of the United States, declaring that a cock fight in India or a war in Africa with the Boers disturbed the finances of 80,000,000 Americans. He maintained that this country should have its own distinctive money which would not desert us in time of trial, and in conclusion advocated the issue of a paper currency by the government alone. This currency should be entirely independent of gold, silver or anything else that possessed inherent value. Such money, he argued, regulated in amount in accordance with the population of the country. will be the best and steadlest money ever seen in the world. The death of Representative C. A. Chickering was announced and the following senators were appointed as a funeral committee: Platt. Mason, Scott, Turner and Sullivan. The Senate then, at 5:50 p. m.,

Transport Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.-The United States transport Leelanaw, laden with 150 horses and one hundred mules, sailed for Manila to-day. The two officers who sail on her are Lieutenant Estes, Twentieth Infantry, in command, and acting Assistant Surgeon Allen J. Black. Eight destitute Filipinos from the Omaha exposition are also being transported home on the Lee-

lanaw. Cafe and Observation Cars

Route. The schedules are fast, the trains emplete in every detail of equipment.

AGENTS A PRESENT OF \$5,000.

Testimony of Mr. McDermott Before Senators Who Are Probing the Montana Bribery Case.

n Editor Who Pays Interest Regularly on a \$24,000 Mortgage Held by the Senator-Elect. /

committee on privileges and elections today concluded its hearing of Mr. Neill in the Clark investigation and also heard William McDermott, another of the close friends and stanch supporters of W. A Clark in his contest for the Senate before the Montana Legislature last winter. Probably the most interesting testimony of the day was a statement made by Mr, McDermott to the effect that Mr. Clark had made his a present of \$5,000 after his election to the Senate, to pay McDermott for his services in the contest. He also testified that he had expended about \$22,000 in the legislative and senatorial elections. The major portion of this money had been received from Mr. Clark's son, but the for legitimate purposes. After the State election he had expended \$5,000 or \$6,000 which had come from C. W. Clark and Mr. Wellcome. This, he said, he had paid to every Tom, Dick and Harry who asked persons, more or less. He had kept a correct account of all his expenditures but had not been able to find his books When he wanted money he would go to the bank and get it: the understanding was that Charley Clark was to keep money there to meet these demands.

Asked the purpose of the committee of which he was a member, Mr. McDermott said that it was that of "preventing Daly from controlling the State. If the Dalyites were for fusion we were against it and if they were against fusion we were for it-anything to beat Daly."

Giving a list of men to whom he ha paid money in Helena, Mr. McDermott mentioned a man named Johnson, who was, he said, an expert in keeping a check on such matters. "We had him quite busy for a time watching you (speaking to Mr. Campbell) and Mr. Whiteside. He go only \$400 or \$500, but that service was worth more." All told, he thought there were 300 or 400 men in Helena working for Mr. Clark during the senatorial contest Their principal business was to protect members of the Legislature from intimidation by the Daly people. All of them were not, however, under pay. "Who were these terrible intimidators that you have told us about?" asked Mr.

Campbell. "I don't know but that you were one them," responded Mr. McDermott. Senator Chandler asked, "What compen sation did you get for your services?"

WANTED TO RETURN THE CHECK. "It was not my intention to take any thing, but I did get a present of \$5,000 after the senatorial election."

"Who gave it to you!" "W. A. Clark. He sent me a check for the money. I tried to get him to take back, but he refused, and I put it in bank to my account.'

Speaking of the election in Butte, Mr. McDermott said that he had secured affidavits from persons registered from vacant lots, and of forty from one room Yet he had torn them up and had made no omplaint before a justice of the peace because there was no justice that he had confidence in. Estimating the relative strength of Clark and Daly in Silver Bow county, in which Butte is located, Mr. Mc-Dermott said that Mr. Daiy employed 4,000 of 5,000 men there and Mr. Clark 700 or 800. Mr. Neill in the course of his testimony asserted that he had spent only a very he did spend was his own. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Campbell. "Did you do any work for Mr. Clark during the last senatorial campaign in Montana?" He was asked. "I did all I could in my newspaper and otherwise in a legitimate way.' "Did you spend any money in either the

paign before the Legislature?" "Yes, but it was my own."
"Did you spend any except your own?"

"Didn't you leave some money in Fergus county?' manager for Joseph Jefferson, died, last "I did leave some money there for Dave night, from shock following amputation of | Hilger and Mr. Williams, but it was given me by A. J. Davidson and I was little more than a messenger in the transaction." "Changing the form of the question, how much money did you handle in the senatorial contest that was not your own?" "I did not handle any money during the senatorial fight except such as one would naturally spend-not to exceed in the aggregate \$1,000." "Did you spend any money except in

Fergus county?' "I cannot say precisely as to that. Those were exciting times. I was in the thick of the fray and pretty busy.' In reply to a question, Mr. Neill said he had formerly been surveyor general of Montana. Speaking of Attorney General Nolan's transcript of his testimony before he was quoted as saying that he did not know that any money had been spent tinued, "that I did not think any money was corruptly spent. I believe the word corruptly was intentionally left out." "Has Mr. Clark a mortgage for \$25,000 or the Helena Independent?" Asked Mr.

pay him his interest regularly," responded Mr. Neill. The only other witness of the day was a resident of Butte, named Jacobs, who stated that the prosecution's witness, Cason, had told him that he was getting money from the Daly people for his tes-timony adverse to Mr. Clark.

"He has a mortgage for \$24,000, and

THE OLD NAME.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) protection, prosperity, and contented labor. when they come, always come together, and always during Republican adminis-

"He would stand square on the trust question. We know Lincoln and we know he was too .. onest to be a demagogue, and too just to be an autocrat. We know where he stands because we know what he said in 1854. 'Labor is the support of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.' Therefore he knew trusts and

combinations are unlawful and un-Repub-

lican because labor is defrauded and the

consumers robbed. He would know, too,

that the only law on the statute books

against trusts was put there by a Repub-

lican House, a Republican Senate and

Republican President. "..e would stand square on the so-calle bugaboo, militarism. We know Lincoln and we know he would not decry and defame the boys in blue, and their wives, widows and orphans. We know Lincoln and we know he would not stand with the Are carried on the Florida and New Orleans trains of the Queen & Crescent Atkinsons, Pettigrews, Altgelds and Bryans and other anti-civilizationists, other defamers and maligners of their Through Pullman service three times a country and that country's defenders. We

sea. We know Lincoln, the whole world knows Lincoln, and we know he bids us God-speed in this glorious campaign of 1900, and even as his pure soul goes march-ing on, so he bids us and our flag go marching on to victory, because we are right, to triumph, because our opponents

HERNLY ON THE CAMPAIGN. It was well along in "the wee sma when State Chairman Hernly closed the speech-making with a few remarks about the campaign of the present year. Mr. Hernly said:

"A campaign in Indiana in a presidental year is always of much importance to the Nation because of the potential part the Hoosier State takes in settling these national contests. For many years Indiana has been a close and doubtful State, and on her soil have been waged some of the greatest political struggles in the history of our Republic, and there are more politics and politicians in Indiana than in any State in the Union. In this State the people are the politicians. The people make the issues. The people open the campaign. The people make the politics. The people do the work, and the people carry the elections. There is no State in the Union where an organization counts for more than in Inthat has better organizations than ours, and there is no State in the Union where the people take the interest in the organization of their parties that equals that of the people of Indiana, and this magnificent

meeting of Republicans on the anniversary WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The Senate of Lincoln's birth is simply a testimonial of the great interest taken by our people in "This is the most important campaign in which our country has been engaged since 1864. Many new questions are confronting us. Our flag has been planted in the islands of far distant seas and the acquisition of this new territory has brought us face to face with many new problems of governnation can do is to conquer the insurgents in these islands-teach them obedience to that old American flag, which is the emblem of liberty, and then establish such a government there as shall result to the best

interests of all concerned, and until peace is established in the Philippines any citizen of this Republic is a traitor to his country who in any way aids, abets or assists these insurgents in any manner, and who ever does so take sides with these insurgents is gullty of treason and should be dealt with by the strong arm of our govthe Republican party. You surround a city "This day we celebrate the sturdy virtues of honest Abraham Lincoln-a man

loved the people-why should not we stand for those? Why should not the pendulum of ablic sentiment swing back again to oldfashioned common honesty. The thing that threatens the best country on earth to-day is the everlasting tendency to corcoming when the settlement must be made. for the weal or the woe of our Republic Why not adopt some of Lincoln's simple honest, courageous methods and save ourselves from the destruction which has come all nations wherein corruption and dis-

"There will be much to do in this campaign and we must work. We can only carry Indiana this year by the active, enhusiastic and harmonious effort of every Republican, and the committee asks everyone who wishes success to come to his party-to lay down his personal grievances and join the hosts of Republicans to the end that the best party that was ever organized among men may be successful and thereby secure the best government to our

RENEWAL OF ALLEGIANCE. Mr. F. E. Holloway, in opening the con-

vention, referred first to the occasion which had brought so many Republicans together, and then said: "They are here to renew, on this hallowed day, allegiance to those principles of their party to the exemplification of which Lincoln gave his talents and his life. We are honored by their presence. The high purpose which makes possible this convention exalts every thought and refines every aspiration it suggests. We account ourselves fortunate that ours is the privilege of mingling with them in this festival of joy and reconse-

"The memory of Lincoln recalls no ordi nary man. He was more than ordinary. I shall not describe him as an extraordinary man; such a characterization embraces too large a class, and he was more than extraordinary. What manner of man was Lincoln? I dare not attempt an answer. Poverty of thought leaves me helpless. It has left all who have attempted it helpless. There are two figures in the civilization of the world to whom exhaustless treasures of money, time and thought have been and are now being devoted in the supreme effort to take their measure-Jesus Christ, the emancipator of the soul, and Abraham

"Whose are the feet that have journeyed

from the obscurity of Lincoln's birth to the high splendor of his name? Where are the eyes that have penetrated the deepest recesses of his heart? Whose the mind that has gauged the depths of his intellect? Whose the hand that has limned upon the glowing canvas the image of his soul? Was he an ordinary man? No, he was a limited sum of money and said that all that | rigid and patient toil which the training school of the hardest and severest conditions of life has imposed. Was he a stoic? No, for his heart bled at every requiem of the evening zephyr. Was he a mystic? No, he communed with the eternal God. "Look upon Lincoln for a moment There stands that noble figure projected upon a background whose strong and dim legislative contest or the senatorial cam- perspectives are the silent centuries of the past. They are full of prophecies, and, save the one overshadowing figure of Christ, he is their greater gift. In that giant form is centered the self-renewing and self-enlarging life of the ages. As the years grow smaller he grows larger. Into his great heart the ceaseless streams of justice, mercy and love converge and radiate again, bearing on their bosoms brighter tokens of charity and good will In the lineaments of that face are fashioned sorrow for wrong and oppression and devotion to truth and freedom. In the well-spring of the eye bubble hope for the captive and inspiration for the weak.

"Better Be Wise

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action - so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

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> Into the convolutions of that brain are woven the silken cords of wisdom whose beginnings are in the fear of God and the broken and contrite heart.

THE LIGHT OF REPUBLICANISM. At the night session, John D. Welman preceded Booker T. Washington, and he was accorded an unstinted meed of applause, both before and after his address. In part, he said: "Once a great general visited old Sparta. He was surprised to find that it had no walls for its protection or defense. He was told that he was mistaken-that Sparta was surrounded by the most impregnable walls; and taking him out upon the plain Leonidas pointed with pride to the little band of warriors assembled there and said: 'Here are or Sparta.' Looking into your faces, my countrymen, I say, here are the walls of

that was never taken; you are the representatives of a form of government that for security of property and person, general sperity and unbounded ha people has never been equaled since it was said by Deity, 'Let there be light.' "Figua tively speaking, that light has shown all down the ages-eclipsed here and there-deflected yonder-shining brightly at this spot for a while-until the middle the nineteenth century when there was a fruition of all the good of the past, of all the wisdom of experience, of all the doctrines and principles that had survived because they were right and a new party was born-the embodiment of all these and nurtured by the best people of all classes, this was the Republican party-and the first thing it did was to take up the black man's burden. With its first administration the United States of America became in practice what it was in theory-an ab-

woman and child beneath its flag were absoutely free. And all else was "We are in convention in this fair city for the purpose of renewing our faith, or rather increasing it, and to find our various places in the line of battle that will follow quickly the middle of May, seems also that we have met to give the candidates a chance. But thanks to the law-abiding, loyal citizens of the great State of Indiana, no bristling bayonets are about the streets or doors, and you could not find a firearm in this house if you would search every pistol pocket in it.

solutely free government where every man,

"We still go back to the Elizabethan age to drink deeply from the fountains of literature-still further back to the old schools of philosophy. In drawing our similes we still say he was as rich as Croesus. Kings and queens have reigned from time immemorial but not until the present day, comparatively speaking, have the common people come to the front. I mean by the common people such people as are the bone and sinew of these United States. There may be a few monstrosities among us, but irrespective of vocation in life, all of us who share in the common vicissitudes of life and bear the burdens of self-government, ought to be and are proud to be the common people. Of this common there are those who work with their brains, such as ministers, doctors, inventors, lawyers, etc. The remaining and great majority of our people are those that work with their hands. The former can work day and night, year in and year out. It has been demonstrated, however, that those who work with their hands can work only during Republican administrations. Lincoln, the emancipator of the man. The lit is with this laboring people of this coun-master mind for this sublime task has yet try where the great advancement and progress of this country has been made the former drives into town in choices vehicles. The father now goes to his work at good wages-his bucket well filledwhile his children attend the public schools so well dressed and stylish that every day looks like May day. When school is out they go back to well furnished homes, the the daily papers there and books and muchastened child of nature. Was he a mir- | sic. The house has some architecture on the outside and on the inside is the future of the American Republic as well as the Republican party. You need not be afraid Bunker Hill to Yorktown, from the time of the feudal lords to the present, that man has been fighting for existence, and the history of his struggle is the greatest epic

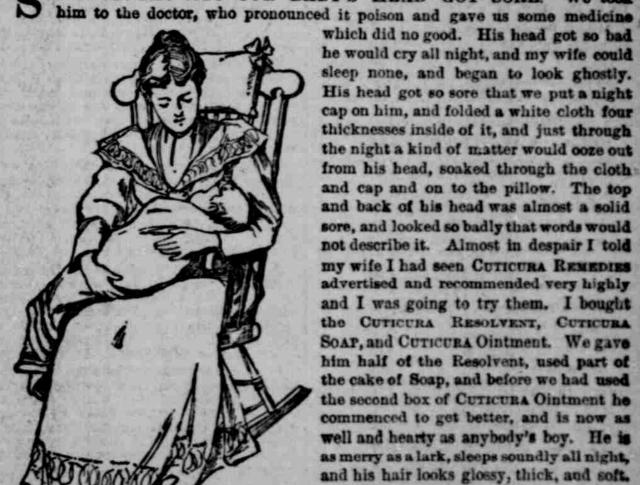
poem this world ever knew. Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diar.hea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southin Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

No sickening potion is necessary to relieve the throat and lungs from the irritation which produces violent fits of coughing. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, the grand specific of the age for all pulmenary disorders, is a pleasant and palatable clixir. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Tootkache Drops cure in 1 minute.

And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find

Comfort in CUTICURA. COME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took



which did no good. His head got so bad he would cry all night, and my wife could sleep none, and began to look ghostly. His head got so sore that we put a night cap on him, and folded a white cloth four thicknesses inside of it, and just through the night a kind of matter would coze out from his head, soaked through the cloth and cap and on to the pillow. The top and back of his head was almost a solid sore, and looked so badly that words would not describe it. Almost in despair I told my wife I had seen CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and recommended very highly and I was going to try them. I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA Ointment. We gave him half of the Resolvent, used part of the cake of Soap, and before we had used the second box of CUTICURA Ointment he commenced to get better, and is now as well and hearty as anybody's boy. He is as merry as a lark, sleeps soundly all night, and his hair looks glossy, thick, and soft, while my wife looks like a different woman, I look at him and think I owe it to you and

to suffering mankind to write and tell you of this almost wonderful cure. W. W. & J. E. MYERS, Box 90, Munroe City, Ind.

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A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, who all electricals. Potten Daug and Cure. Core., Sole Props., Boston

